

**Keywords:** Family-centered care, NICU, Neonatal nursing

### Study about the barriers in the communication of nurse, children and their attendant in the department of pediatrics in NajafAbad hospitals

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**Background:** An effective communication is one of the most important factors in increasing satisfaction and the quality of the services. The purpose of this study is checking all the barriers in the communication between nurse, infant and their attendant.

**Method:** This applied analytical study is done in the winter of 1391. The research society nurses in the pediatrics department in the Fateme Zahra & Shahid Mohammad Montazery hospitals engaged in this study have been to people. This study implemented a researcher made questionnaire which its justifiability and stability has been confirmed. The questionnaires were completed by the census method and self-administered method, both, and by the nurses; then the data was analysed in Spss16 software.

**Findings:** The results showed: In the common areas “cultural differences” with the maximum score (3. 3±0. 8), Factor related to the nurse’s area was “ Shortage of nurses to patienta “ with maximum (3. 7±0. 4), Related factor to the patient area “ presence of the relatives around the patient” was (3. 5±0. 8), In areas related to the patient attendant “ lack of awareness about the position and duties nures “ with maximum score (3. 6±0. 6) and finally in the area of environmental factors “ The crowded environment” get maximum (3. 6±1. 2). It can be seen the related barriers in the area of patient, their relatives & invironment were playing more important role in compnson with nurse barriers or the common one (P<0. 05).

**Conclusion:** It is possible to recall some other studies such as: Song, Park, Hewison, Kato, Agha Molai, Rostami and Ahmadian, Yazdi. Suggestions: According to the results of this study: 1- reinforcement of communication skills in dealing with patients with different cultures. 2- Traffic management of patients in the pediatric section. 3- Notification about the nurse duties to the patient. 4- The bustle and noise reduction. 5- Increasing the nursing workforce.

**Keywords:** Children, communication, infant, barriers, nurse

### Safe Injection performance and knowledge's pediatric nurses in Ardabil pediatric center

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**Background:** The injection is one of the most common health care procedures and injection safety is an important health issue affecting millions of individuals worldwide. In absence of safety, the risk of transmission of blood-borne diseases increases. The aim of this study is the evaluation of safe injection performance and knowledge's pediatric nurses in Ardabil pediatric center.

**Methods:** This descriptive study was performed in 62 pediatric nurses employed in Bo- Ali hospital (pediatric center in Ardabil city). The data were collected by

demographic questionnaire and the other two questionnaires were ont performance and knowledge of the safety injection and were based on the World Health Organization definitions and analyzed by SPSS v. 16. **Findings:** The finding shows that from 62 nurses who participated in this study, 100% were female, 92. 2% bachelor of nursing. The most of them have 5-10 years work experience. Mean score of nurses' Performance was 89. 88± 4. 8 and mean score of nurses' Knowledge was 26. 9 ±1. 5. Of course, knowledge score was excellent (14. 8%), desirable (67. 2%) and poor (18%) and Performance score was excellent (16. 1%), desirable (69. 7%) and poor (14. 3%).

**Conclusion:** The results of our study show that the most of participates have desirable performance and knowledge scores but the goal of safe injection plan is excellent score in all nurses. Then we suggest that continual education plans follow to reach excellent score in all nurses especially in pediatric nursing.

**Keywords:** Safe Injection; performance; knowledge; Pediatric nurse

### Challenges of nursing handover in Pediatric ward qualitative study

دکتر راحله ثابت سروستانی- دکتر مرضیه معطری - دکتر نیک بخت

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**Aims:** The aim of this study was to explore the challenges of nursing handover process during shift rotation in Pediatric wards.

**Background:** Handover is a fundamental component of nursing care and a valuable opportunity to transfer responsibilities and accountability where standardized procedures are increasingly advocated. Nursing handover in pediatric wards should be different since family and patient participation is a key part. This process influences the whole of nursing practice so exploring its challenges and related factors may improve the quality of nursing care. Design: The research had a descriptive exploratory design with a qualitative content analysis approach.

**Method:** Three pediatric wards in Namazi hospital of Shiraz were selected at first. Data was gathered through a four month observation of nursing handovers by recording the oral conversations of nurses during the process and semi-structured interviews. Qualitative Content analysis was used for data analysis.

**Findings:** Two major themes and five subthemes emerged through data analysis. The first theme that emerged was a Non-Holistic approach. Subthemes were non-holistic/unstructured content, low nurses' ethical and practical involvement, and non patient-centered approach. The second theme emerging from the data was poor management. The Subthemes emerging were poor time and space management and poor task management.

**Conclusions:** The two introduced themes imply difficulties related to nursing handover and the need for it to be redesign. Applying a holistic approach and managing handover situations is recommended for nursing managers to overcome handover challenges, but it should be taken in to account that standardization of handover practices completely depends on the context since the culture, philosophy, needs, facilities, priorities and economic considerations in each organization are different. Applying